

I N S T I T U T E S

~~Practical~~ OF ~~Practical~~

~~Physiology~~ T H E R A P E U T I C S

~~Pharmacology~~ AND ~~Pharmacology~~

M A T E R I A M E D I C A.

B Y

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M.D.

Fellow of the ROYAL COLLEGE of Physicians, and Senior  
Physician to GUY'S HOSPITAL.

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I N S T I T U T E S  
O F  
T H E R A P E U T I C S  
A N D  
M A T E R I A M E D I C A.

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**W**HATEVER is observed in the human body, either in a state of health or disease, to point out to the Physician any thing necessary to be done either for the preservation of health or the cure of the disease, is the *PRINCIPIUM INDICANS*, which supposes a knowledge of the nature and causes of such diseases as are to be removed.

The rule or principle by which we are directed to cure diseases is the *INDICATIO*.

The remedies or means employed to effect the cure are the *INDICATA*.

A knowledge of indications is derived,

1. From our successful investigation of the proximate causes of diseases, which directs to the rational plan of cure.
2. From an accurate history of the disease, and from our own experience, even where a knowledge of the proximate cause is wanting.

In many cases we are equally certain of effecting a cure by the use of such remedies as our own experience hath proved efficacious in like cases, though we may be ignorant of the causes of such diseases.

It is however by uniting the rational and empirical practice together, that we acquire a knowledge of the most steady and successful method of curing diseases.

*INDICATIONS* are either *CONSERVATORY*, *PRESERVATIVE*, *CURATIVE*, or *PALLIATIVE*.

The general rules to be attended to in forming indications are,

1. To

1. To the method of NATURE.
  2. To the AGE, SEX, TEMPERAMENT, IDIOSYNCRASY, and HABIT of PATIENTS.
  3. To the times and circumstances of diseases.
  4. To what experience shews to be helpful or hurtful.
- 

S C H E M E   O F  
P A R T I C U L A R   I N D I C A T I O N S ,  
A r i s i n g   f r o m   t h e   c o n s i d e r a t i o n   o f   t h e  
m e a n s   o f   o p e r a t i n g .

MEDICINES act either on the SOLIDS or FLUIDS of the body, or on both at the same time.

MEDICINES act on the simple solids,

1. In strengthening their cohesion,  
A S T R I N G E N T S .
2. In weakening their cohesion,  
E M O L L I E N T S .
3. In

3. In consuming their matter,

CORROSIVES.

MEDICINES act on the moving powers,

1. In increasing motion,

STIMULANTS.

2. In diminishing motion,

SEDATIVES.

3. In diminishing irregular motions,

ANTISPASMODICS.

MEDICINES act immediately upon the

FLUIDS,

1. In diminishing their consistence,

ATTENUANTS.

2. In increasing their consistence,

INSPISSANTS.

3. In correcting the state of their

MIXTURE,

1. In correcting acidity,

ANTACIDS.

2. In correcting alkalescency,

ANTALKALINES OR ANTISEPTICS.

3. In correcting acrimony more generally,

DEMULCENTS.

ME-

MEDICINES act both on the moving  
POWERS and FLUIDS at the same time,

By increasing the EXCRETIONS from  
particular parts,

1. From the stomach,

EMETICS.

2. From the intestines,

CATHARTICS.

3. From the kidneys,

DIURETICS.

4. From the organs of perspiration,

DIAPHORETICS.

5. From the mucous glands of the nose  
and fauces,

ERRHINES.

6. From the mucous glands of the lungs,

EXPECTORANTS.

7. From the salivary glands,

SIALOGOGUES.

8. From the uterus,

EMMENAGOGUES.

9. From ruptured vessels on the surface  
of the body,

EPISPASTICS.

MEDICINES act on extraneous matter lodged in the body,

1. On worms,

ANTHELMINTICS,

2. On calculous concretions,

LITHONTRIPTICS.

## I. ASTRINGENTS.

They strengthen the cohesion of the animal fibre ; they condense and contract it.

They occasion a sense of dryness in the organs of taste.

They increase the tonic power of the system.

They diminish the capacity of the vessels.

They diminish morbid irritability and sensibility.

They restore compactness to parts morbidly relaxed.

They diminish secretions morbidly increased.

They produce a constriction of the orifices of ruptured vessels.

They

They are employed in hæmorrhages, colliquative evacuations, epilepsy, hysteric and spasmodic disorders.

They are chiefly acids, earthy and metallic salts, acerb and austere vegetables, alcohol.

They are assisted in their operation by removing moisture, applying cold, by compression and exercise.

1. Alumen, cuprum, ferrum, plumbum, zincum.
2. Tormentilla, rosa, quercus, galla, granatorum cortex, lignum campechense, simarouba, catechu, viscus quercinus, uva ursi, &c.
3. Fructus acido-dulces, acida fossilia, vina austera.

Amara, sedativa, balsamica, exercitium, frigus, frictio.

## II. E M O L L I E N T S.

They relax and weaken the cohesion of the animal fibre.

B

They

They render the parts to which they are applied more soft and flexible.

They extend that effect to parts at a distance.

They diminish the tonic power of the system.

They increase the capacity of the containing vessels.

They diminish pain arising either from inflammation or spasm.

They lubricate and soften inflamed parts.

They remove rigidity, tension, and obstructions.

They are therefore employed in cases of contraction, rigidity, inflammation, and tumour.

1. Aqua tepida, vapores tepidi.
2. Mucilagines, althæa, malva, lilium album, cydonii semen, lini semen.
3. Olea blanda, adeps, axungia, butyrum.
4. Sedativa, opium, pediluvium.

These remedies are assisted by heat, rest, and relaxation.

III. COR-

## III. C O R R O S I V E S.

They destroy the texture of the various solid parts to which they are applied.

They occasion a separation of the parts destroyed.

They lay open the extremities of the vessels.

They diminish the sensibility of the solids to which they are applied.

They invite an evacuation from the vessels, the extremities of which are laid open.

They remove morbid sensibility in nerves to which they are applied.

They facilitate and render effectual, openings into particular lodgments of matter.

They remove morbid excrescences and indurations.

They facilitate the healing of old ulcers.

They are chiefly employed in fixed and acute pains in particular nerves, tooth-ach, sciatica, abscesses, fungous excrescences, and callous edged ulcers, cancers, &c.

They are chiefly acids, alkalies, metallic salts, fire.

1. Alumen ustum, calx hydrargyri alba, vitriolum album, vitriolum cœruleum.
2. Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, arsenicum album, antimonium muriatum, calx, cauterium potentiale, hydrargyrus muriatus, sales alkalani puri, argentum nitratum, acida mineralia.

#### IV. S T I M U L A N T S.

They excite and increase the action of the moving powers.

They increase the action of the muscular fibres, and the vessels of the part.

They increase the energy of the sensorium, and the moving fibres through the system.

They increase the force of the circulation.

They

They excite the powers of sensation,  
and the mobility and vigour of the system.

They are therefore employed,

To augment the force and celerity of  
the circulation where it is morbidly slow.

To quicken the senses where morbidly  
dull.

To rouse the mental faculties when in a  
lethargic state.

To animate a languid and despondent  
condition.

To restore the power of motion where  
morbidly deficient.

To increase the power of motion where  
morbidly weak.

They are useful in syncope, apoplexy,  
palsy, slow nervous fevers, intermittents,  
dropsy, &c. &c.

They are not to be employed in a high  
degree of irritability in cases where the  
circulation is uncommonly accelerated, or  
in dispositions which favour hæmorrhages.

The stimulants employed are chiefly  
aromatics and their oils, bitters, balsams,  
resins, acrids, wine, alcohol, saline bodies,  
electricity.

Some

Some narcotics and astringents stimulate.

Heat, cold, and passions of the mind are likewise stimulants.

1. Chamædrys, dictamnus creticus, hederæ terrestris, hyssopus, lavendula, mentha, pulgium, rosmarinus, salvia, &c. &c.
2. Anethum, angelica, anisum, carum, coriandrum.
3. Cochlearia, nasturtium aquaticum, raphanus rusticus, sinapis, allium.
4. Terebinthinæ variæ, balsamum copaivæ, balsamum canadense, balsamum gileadense, balsamum toluatanum, balsamum peruvianum, myrrha, olibanum, styrax liquida.
5. Chinæ radix, contrayerva, guaiacum, saffra.
6. Benzoinum, canella alba, capficum, caryophylla, cassia lignea, cardamomum minus, cascarilla, cubebæ, cinnamomum, galanga, grana paradisi, ginseng, macis, nux moschata, pimento, piper nigrum, piper album, win-

winteranus cortex, zedoaria, zingiber.

7. Abrotanum, absinthium, aurantii cortex, carduus benedictus, chamæmelum, centaurium minus, cortex peruvianus, colomba, quassia, gentiana, fantonicum, tanacetum.
8. Arum, euphorbium, iris nostras, mezercon, staphisagria, ranunculus.
9. Cantharis, alkali volatile.
10. Electricitas, calor, frictio, evacuantia quædam.

## V. S E D A T I V E S.

They diminish the powers of motion, and the sensibility of the parts to which they are applied.

They diminish the action and tonic power of the muscular fibres to which they are applied.

They

They diminish the energy of the sensorium.

They are employed,

To diminish the force of the blood's motion when morbidly augmented.

To lessen the impetus of blood in parts morbidly affected.

To abate violent pain.

To procure sleep in cases of much watchfulness.

To restrain inordinate motions.

To moderate excessive evacuations.

They are used in inflammation, acute pain from irritation or spasm, dysentery, &c. &c.

The action of sedatives is assisted by blood-letting, evacuations, by increased excretions, rest, particular passions, antiphlogistic regimen, or the avoiding irritation.

1. Papaver, opium.
2. Cicuta, cicuta aquatica, belladonna, hyoscyamus, solanum, stramonium.
3. Coffea, thea, crocus, lactuca, laurus.
4. Acida, sales neutri.

Emol-

Emollientia, astringentia, antispasmodica.

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## VI. ANTISPASMODICS.

They allay irregular and inordinate motions in the system, particularly those involuntary contractions which take place in muscles naturally subject to the command of the will.

They diminish the influence of the nerves in parts spasmodically affected.

They allay convulsive agitations.

They remove spasmodic contractions taking place in different muscles.

They are employed in hysteric disorders, epilepsy, cramp, cholic, &c.

They are chiefly volatiles, fœtids, stimulants, and sedatives.

1. Afa-fœtida, ammoniacum, galbanum, opoponax, sagapenum, tacamahaca.

2. Ammonia præparata, olea essentialia, spiritus ætherei.
  3. Moschus, olea animalia, empyreumatica, castoreum.
  4. Camphora, opium, pæonia, valeriana.
  5. Ambragrifea, naphtha, petroleum, succinum.
- Astringentia, emollientia, demulcentia, stimulantia, sedativa.
- 

## VII. ATTENUANTS.

They diminish the consistence of the human blood, and render it more thin and fluid.

They dilute the contents of the primæ viæ.

They add serosity to the blood, and increase its solvent power.

They promote a free circulation.

They increase the watery secretions and  
tran-

transudations, into the various cavities of the body.

They remove morbid viscosity in the circulating fluids, and thereby obviate obstructions.

They dilute acrimony, and thereby diminish stimulus.

The matters employed are chiefly water, alkaline salts, neutral salts, soaps, septics.

These are assisted by relaxation, heat, friction.

## VIII. I N S P I S S A N T S.

They give more consistence and cohesion to the human blood, while it circulates in the system.

They afford a copious supply of chyle.

They render the fluids less serous.

They blunt saline acrimony.

They diminish the serous secretions, and

the transfusion of serum into the different cavities.

They remove morbid tenuity in the blood, they prevent the transmission of red blood into vessels naturally too small to receive it.

They render the secretions less watery.

They increase the quantity of fluids, the tension and strength of the vessels.

They are chiefly nutrients, gelatinous substances, mucilages, and farinaceous seeds.

They are assisted by abstaining from drink and liquid food, by increasing fluid evacuations, by tonics and exercise.

1. Hordeum, oryza, triticum.

2. Althæa, gummi Arabicum, ichthyocolla, nutrientia, astringentia, demulcentia.

They are employed in checking colliquative sweats, diarrhæa, and sometimes hemorrhage from scorbutic habits,

## IX. A N T A C I D S.

They destroy those acids to which they are applied in the primæ viæ.

They restore the natural appetite for food, where morbidly vitiated by acid in the stomach.

They generally prove purgative in union with the acid in the stomach.

They are chiefly absorbents, alkalines, neutrals composed of tartar, soap, bitters, tonics, antizymics.

They are frequently assisted by emetics, cathartics.

They promote digestion, and sometimes are diaphoretic and diuretic.

They are used in cases of heart-burn, flatulent and hypochondriac complaints, and in many diseases of children which arise from acidity.

1. Creta, chelæ cancrorum, & testæ  
ostreorum, cornu cervi ustum,  
co-

corallium rubrum, aqua calcis, magnesia alba.

2. Sales alkalini, kali tartarifatum, fapo.

Demulcentia, stimulantia quædam.

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## X. ANTALKALINES.

They neutralize and destroy alkalines, they are therefore the converse of the former class.

They remove a sensation of alkalescency in the primæ viæ.

They restore the natural disposition to acidity in the stomach.

They correct the acrimony of the bile.

They check preternatural putridity, either in the alimentary canal, or in any other part of the body.

They diminish fever and morbid animal heat.

They

They abate thirst and dryness of the mouth.

They correct the putrid diathesis in the humours.

They are useful in scurvy, putrid fever, gangrene, &c.

They are chiefly acids, fruits, and acedcent vegetables.

1. Acetosa, berberis, ribesia, tamarindus, aurantii & limoni succus, vinum, acidum vitriolum, nitrosum, muriaticum, acetum.
2. Antiseptics, ærial acid, and mineral waters impregnated with it, sales acidi & neutri, cortex peruvianus, absinthium, chamœmelum.
3. Vinum, alcohol, oleum terebinthinæ.
4. Camphora, myrrha, olea essentialia.  
Amara, astringentia, aromatica.

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## XI. DEMULCENTS.

They correct acrimony more generally,  
and

and diminish the effects of stimuli in the sensible solids.

They lubricate and sheath those parts to which they are topically applied.

They enter the circulation and exert the same effects at different excretories, where they are afterwards collected.

They obviate the action of morbid stimuli.

They supply the defect of natural mucus.

They diminish morbid acrimony.

They render secretions, morbidly acrid, more mild.

They are therefore employed in catarrhs, gonorrhœa, dysentery, in calculous cases, fluor albus, &c.

They are chiefly diluents, mucilages, oils, antacids, antalkalines.

They are assisted in their operation by sedatives, anodynes, and antispasmodics.

1. Gummi arabicum, tragacantha, amyllum.
2. Saccharum, mel, uva passa, dactylus, ficus, cynosbatus, glycyrrhiza, consolidida major.

3. Se-

3. Semen cucumeris, melonis, & paveris.
- 

## XII. E M E T I C S.

They excite sickness, nausea, and the action of vomiting.

They produce sudden and opposite changes in the circulation.

They increase the discharge of secreted fluids, from the various glands in the alimentary canal.

They agitate the whole body, and excite a general commotion in the nervous system.

They produce a determination to the surface of the body.

They restore uniform circulation.

They promote diminished lymphatic absorption.

They remove obstructions in the sanguiferous system.

They discharge noxious matters taken in by the mouth.

They discharge morbid accumulations from the stomach.

They evacuate ferous accumulations from every cavity in the body.

They restore excitement to the nervous system in general.

They are employed in fever, dysentery, jaundice, apoplexy, dropfy, asthma, poisons, &c.

They are promoted in their operation by titillating the fauces, by filling the stomach, and by vertiginous motion.

1. Antimonium tartarifatum, vitriolum album, hydrargyrus vitriolatus.
  2. Ipecacuanha, fcilla, nicotiana, afarum.
  3. Sinapis, raphanus rufticanus.
- Amara, narcotica, cathartica,

### XIII. CATHARTICS.

They produce more frequent stools.

They

They increase the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

They promote the secretion of fluids in the intestinal canal.

They diminish the quantity of serosity in the system.

They diminish perspiration.

They excite the nervous energy in the system in general, but more especially in the intestinal canal.

They promote free circulation through the intestines in those cases where it is morbidly impeded.

They diminish the impetus of blood against parts morbidly affected.

They remove torpor in the muscular fibres of the intestines.

They lessen the determination of blood to the head.

They promote the circulation in the descending aorta and vena portarum.

They are employed in fever, dysentery, obstructed menses, dropsy, apoplexy, cholic, inflammation of the bowels, palsy, &c.

They are water, saccharine and saline substances, sulphur, oil, saponaceous substances, bitters, balsams, gums, acrids.

They are assisted by fomentations, cold applied to the feet, and particular passions.

1. Fructus acido-dulces, prunus, cassia fistularis, tamarindus.
  2. Saccharum, mel, manna.
  3. Aqua, oleum blandum, oleum ricini, sapo, sulphur.
  4. Bilis, aloë, rhabarbarum, feneka, genista, senna, helleborus niger, jalapium, scammonium, spinæ cervinæ bacca, gambogia, colocynthis, elaterium.
  5. Sales neutri, tartari crySTALLI, magnesia usta.  
Emetica, amara.
- 

#### XIV. DIURETICS.

They increase the secretion of urine from the kidneys.

They

They promote the secretion of serosity from the mass of circulating fluids.

They increase the absorption by the lymphatic vessels.

They diminish the quantity of fluid discharged by perspiration.

They evacuate morbid accumulations of serum.

They remove morbid acrimony from the blood.

They diminish the quantity of circulating fluids.

They diminish other secretions.

They remove obstructions in these passages, and wash out acrimony from them.

They are employed in dropsy, jaundice, scurvy, nephritic disorders, &c.

1. *Apium, daucus sylvestris, genista, pareira brava, scilla, colchicum.*

2. *Sales neutri, tartari crystalli, sales alkalini fixi, acida.*

3. *Aqua, aquæ acidulæ, serum lactis.*

Cold applied to the surface of the body, and friction of the belly with oil, will assist the operation of diuretics.

Diuretics are rendered more active by being joined to opiates.

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## XV. DIAPHORETICS.

They excite and increase the discharge from the skin.

They frequently accelerate the circulation of the blood.

They produce a free circulation through the vessels on the surface.

They change the balance of circulation.

They diminish the quantity of circulating fluids, and especially the serosity.

They obviate morbid determination to internal viscera.

They remove obstruction on the skin.

They restore diminished lymphatic absorption.

They

They discharge morbid accumulation of serum.

They are employed in fever, dysentery, rheumatism dropy, herpes and other eruptions.

They are promoted in their operation by heat, exercise, and friction.

1. Antimonium, hydrargyrus.
2. Opium, moschus, camphora.
3. Contrayerva, serpentaria, china, guaiacum, sassafras, sarsaparilla, feneka, ipecacuanha.
4. Aqua, acida, serum lactis.

Diluent, emetics with opiates, neutral salts, stimulants, antispasmodics and diuretics.

## XVI. E R R H I N E S.

They excite sneezing, and increase the secretion from the nose.

They occasion the expulsion of the secreted

creted fluid from the different receptacles into which it is deposited.

They violently agitate the body.

They excite commotion in the nervous system.

They excite a more free circulation through those glands on which the errhine acts.

They change the balance of the circulation.

They remove torpor in the nervous system.

They obviate spasmodic and convulsive affections of the nerves.

They promote the secretion of mucus in the nose.

They occasion a derivation from parts morbidly affected in the neighbourhood of the nose.

They are chiefly employed in apoplexy, palsy, head-ach, ophthalmia, amaurosis.

They are chiefly stimulants, and assisted by mechanical titillation.

1. Beta, betonica, asarum,

2. Ni-

2. *Nicotiana*, *helleborus*, *euphorbium*,  
*pyrethrum*, *hydrargyrus vitriolatus*.
- 

## XVII. EXPECTORANTS.

They increase the excretion of mucus from the lungs.

They increase the secretion taking place by the mucous glands of the lungs, and stimulate the lungs themselves.

They change the consistence of the mucus.

They increase the sensibility of the lungs.

They occasion a more free circulation through the blood vessels, and an evacuation in those cavities in which mucus is deposited.

They evacuate morbid accumulations of mucus in the lungs.

They supply stimulus to the lungs, and parts subservient to respiration when morbidly deficient.

They are employed in catarrh, peripneumony, hydrops pectoris, asthma, &c. &c.

They are assisted by vomits.

1. Scilla, ammoniacum, allium, asa fœtida, benzoë.
2. Hyssopus, marrubium, hederæ terrestris, enula campana, tussilago.
3. Vesicatoria, pediluvium, vapores aquosæ, nicotianæ fumus, vapores acidi.

Stimulantia, antispasmodica, demulcentia.

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## XVIII. SALLOGOGUES.

They produce a preternatural discharge of saliva, both in point of quantity and consistence.

They stimulate the salivary glands or their excretories.

They increase the action of the vessels secreting saliva.

They accelerate the circulation through  
the

the salivary glands, and through the blood vessels in the neighbourhood of these.

They diminish the impetus of the blood, against parts morbidly affected in the neighbourhood of the salivary glands.

They evacuate morbid accumulations of serum.

They are employed in tooth-ach, angina, dropfy, lues venerea.

They are chiefly stimulants applied to the mouth, nauseous substances applied to the same, and quicksilver in an active state.

1. Angelica, nicotiana, piper, pyrethrum.

2. Hydrargyrus.

## XIX. EMMENAGOGUES.

They promote the periodical discharge of blood from the uterus.

They stimulate the whole circulating system, and in a particular manner the vessels of the uterus.

They occasion a particular affection of the whole nervous system.

They promote a free circulation in the neighbourhood of the uterus, when obstructed there.

They determine a greater quantity of blood to the vessels of the uterus.

They increase the tonic power of the system.

They remove spasmodic strictures on the vessels of the uterus.

They remove the plethoric state of the whole body, or of particular parts.

1. Hydrargyrus, antimonium, ferrum.

2. Aloe, myrrha, sabina, cantharis.

3. Asa foetida, castoreum, crocus.

Lavatio frigida, corporis exercitatio, electricitas, pediluvium, ligaturæ.

Stimulantia, antispasmodica, cathartica, emetica, sedativa, diuretica.

## XX. E P I S P A S T I C S.

They excite an increased action of the vessels, and inflammation in the parts to which they are applied, which are followed by an efflux of fluids, and an evacuation of the gelatinous part of the blood from ruptured vessels on the surface.

They excite pain, and increase the quantity of fluids circulating through the part to which they are applied.

They diminish violent pain, and take off the effects of uncommon sensibility.

They remove torpor.

They diminish the impetus of the blood against any part morbidly affected.

They diminish the quantity of circulating fluids, when too great for the state of the system.

They evacuate morbid accumulations of serum.

They

They are employed in tooth-ach, hemorrhage, apoplexy, ophthalmia, topical inflammation, hydrocephalus.

1. Sinapi, ammonia.

2. Cantharis.

3. Fonticuli, setacea.

## XXI. ANTHELMINTICS.

They are poisonous to worms, and promote their evacuation.

They prevent their generation in the body.

They remove many diseases arising from their irritation.

They are chiefly either emetic or purgative remedies.

1. Hydrargyrus, stannum, ferrum, sulphur, aquæ sulphuratæ.

2. Afa fœtida, absinthium, tanacetum,  
fan-

fantonicum, sabina, valeriana, nicotiana.

3. Scammonium, jalapium, gambogia, colocynthis, spigelia, cortex geoffrææ.
  4. Oleum olivarum, oleum lini, oleum ricini.
- 

## XXII. LITHONTRIPTICS.

They dissolve the calculus in the urinary passages.

They remove a disposition in the body to the formation of calculi.

They alter the state of the solids in the body, by obviating a particular laxity in the stomach and kidneys.

They suspend in a dissolved state the earthy principle, and promote its evacuation.

They

They act by dissolving the animal gluten, connecting the earthy parts together.

1. Sales alkalini puri, sapo.

2. Aquæ acidulæ, aër fixus.

3. Uva ursi, medicamenta amara & astringentia.

F I N I S.



